

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**TRAVIS SEIDEL,**

**Petitioner**

**v.**

**TAMMY FERGUSON, et al.,**

**Respondents**

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**CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:14-1290**

**(Judge Mannion)**

**MEMORANDUM<sup>1</sup>**

Petitioner, Travis Seidel, an inmate confined in the Benner Township State Correctional Institution, Bellefonte, (“SCI-Benner”) Pennsylvania, filed the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to [28 U.S.C. §2254](#). He challenges a conviction imposed by the Berks County Court of Common Pleas. (Doc. No. [1](#)). For the reasons outlined below, the petition will be transferred to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

**Discussion**

“The federal habeas corpus statute straightforwardly provides that the proper respondent to a habeas petition is ‘the person who has custody over [the

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1. For the convenience of the reader of this document in electronic format, hyperlinks to the court’s record and to authority cited have been inserted. No endorsement of any provider of electronic resources is intended by the court’s practice of using hyperlinks.

petitioner]. [28 U.S.C. §2242](#), see also §2243. . . .’[T]hese provisions contemplate a proceeding against some person who has the immediate custody of the party detained, with the power to produce the body of such party before the court or judge, that he may be liberated if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary.” [Rumsfeld v. Padilla, 542 U.S. 426, 433-436 \(2004\)](#)(citations omitted). There is no question that this Court has jurisdiction over Seidel’s petition.

However, notwithstanding the issue of jurisdiction, a court may transfer any civil action for the convenience of the parties or witnesses, or in the interest of justice, to any district where the action might have been brought. [28 U.S.C. §1404\(a\)](#); See also, [Braden v. 30th Judicial Circuit of Kentucky, 410 U.S. 484 \(1973\)](#). Because habeas proceedings are generally considered civil in nature, see [Hinton v. Braunskill, 481 U.S. 770, 776 \(1987\)](#), the term “civil action” includes habeas petitions. [Parrott v. Government of Virgin Islands, 230 F.3d 615, 620 \(3d Cir. 2000\)](#).

Title 28 U.S.C. §2241(d) provides:

(d) Where an application for a writ of habeas corpus is made by a person in custody under the judgment and sentence of a State court of a State which contains two or more Federal judicial districts, the application may be filed in the district court for the district wherein such person is in custody or in the district court for the district within which the State court was held which convicted and sentenced him and each of such district courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to entertain the application. The district court for the district wherein

such an application is filed in the exercise of its discretion and in furtherance of justice may transfer the application to the other district court for hearing and determination.

Since the amendment of that section, it has been the agreed practice of the United States District Courts for the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts of Pennsylvania, to transfer any habeas petitions filed by a petitioner incarcerated in their respective districts to the district which includes the county where the conviction was had. The Petitioner is attacking a conviction imposed by the Court of Common Pleas for Berks County, Pennsylvania. Since the trial court, as well as any records, witnesses and counsel, are located within the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, it would be prudent to transfer this action to the Eastern District. A separate Order will be issued.

s/ Malachy E. Mannion  
**MALACHY E. MANNION**  
**United States District Judge**

Dated: July 8, 2014

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